

XLIX. *Descriptions of some new Species of Exotic Longicorn Beetles.* By J. O. WESTWOOD, Esq., M.A., F.L.S., Hopeian Professor of Zoology in the University of Oxford.

[Read 7th Sept., 1863.]

I SCARCELY think any apology will be needed in offering to this Society the descriptions and figures of a few isolated species of Longicorn beetles, when their extreme beauty is taken into consideration. The objection to the publication of such isolated descriptions arises from the difficulty of referring each species to its legitimate position, and of keeping it fixed in the mind of the student of the family, which is scarcely likely to be the case when a few words or even a few lines of description, often unaccompanied by any comparative observations or critical remarks, are only given. When, however, careful figures are added, the facilities for reference and the difficulty of obliterating from the mind the knowledge thereby imparted, especially when the species are remarkable, are so greatly increased as to render the publication of such descriptions and figures beneficial rather than detrimental to the progress of science.

GENUS ZYGOCERA, Dej. Cat. 3rd ed., p. 344, sine descr. (nec Thomson, *Classif. des Longicornes*, p. 111, cum descr.)

This genus was first proposed, without any characters being assigned to it, by the Baron Dejean in the third edition of his Catalogue, upon a single species. Mr. Thomson has adopted the generic name in his *Archives Entomologiques*, i. p. 189, but has described two other species from Australia and Java, one of which, in his work on the Longicornes (p. 111), he regards as the type of the genus, which he consequently claims as his own. It happens, however, that the descriptions of these two insects do not agree with the type originally proposed, wanting the peculiar sexual character afforded by the antennæ of that species, whence the generic name was proposed, namely, the tuft of black hairs at the extremity of the very long third joint of the antennæ in the males, which tuft is not present in the female. In fact Mr. Thomson's two species belong to the previously described genus

*Callipyrga* of Newman; so that strictly speaking the genus *Zygocera* still remains uncharacterized. The following are its most prominent features:—

*Hypselonoto* affine. Caput angustum, oculis haud prominulis. Antennæ ad basin valde approximatae, 11-articulatae, articulo 3tio in masculis (saltem speciei typicalis) longissimo et ad apicem fasciculato. Prothorax conicus, capite multo latior, ad basin constrictus, dorso tuberculatus lateribusque versus basin utrinque unispinosus. Elytra ad basin prothorace multo latiora, convexa, singulo inter scutellum et humeros tuberculo erecto armata et ad apicem oblique truncata. Pedes mediocres.

Sp. 1. *Zygocera pruinosa*, MacL. MS., Dej. Cat., l. c.; Boisd.

Faune de l'Océan, p. 489 (*Acanthocinus* p.)

*Plocamocera leucosticta*, Hope, MS., in Mus. Oxon.

(Plate XXV. fig. 6.)

Nigra, nitida; elytris nitore metallico parum ornatis; pronoto et elytris punctulis albis numerosissimis, striga tenuissima transversa submediana alteraque subapicali albo-squamosis; antennis maris ad apicem articuli 3tii elongati fasciculo nigro setarum instructis; pronoti lateribus utrinque in tuberculum conicum, versus basin, discoque tuberculis tribus transverse positus armatis; elytris etiam inter scutellum et humeros tuberculo conico elevato munitis.

Long. corp. maris lin.  $9\frac{1}{2}$ ; latitud. ad basin elytrorum lin.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; long. antenn. maris lin. 11. Fœmina paullo minor.

Habitat in Nova Hollandia. In Mus. Hopeiano Oxoniæ.

I believe that no detailed description, beyond Boisduval's diagnosis of seventeen words, has hitherto been published of this species, which is the only one referred to by Dejean in his Catalogue.

The face, which is black and shining, is marked with two fine white lines, extending from the sides of the clypeus to the bases of the antennæ; another white line extends from the base of the mandibles to the back of the eyes, and the front margin of the prothorax is also marked with a still finer white line. The eyes are kidney-shaped, but the upper division is very small. The antennæ are black, slightly varied with whitish, the fourth joint being most conspicuously marked with a broad band of this colour. The fascicle of hairs at the extremity of the long third joint in the male is black. The two lateral tubercles near the base of the prothorax, together with the three on the disc, form a transverse series. The scutellum is small, triangular, and rounded at its

extremity. Each of the elytra in both sexes is armed with a large erect tubercle at its base between the scutellum and shoulders. Across the middle of the elytra runs a very slender white line in a slightly slanting direction; the minute white dots also coalesce towards the extremity of the elytra to form another somewhat arched white line; the extremity of these organs is obliquely truncate. The body beneath is black and shining, the metasternum very convex, with two diverging white lines, and the four basal segments of the abdomen are marked on each side with a patch of white pile. The legs are dark grey, the tibiæ having the extremities broadly black.

Sp. 2. *Zygocera metallica*, Westw. (Plate XXV, fig. 7.)

Nigra, nitida; elytris purpureo-nitentibus, sutura virescente, faciei lateribus albido tenuiter lineatis; prothorace utrinque spinoso, discoque tuberculis duobus conicis elevatis; elytris versus basin rude punctatis et nigro-hirtis, singulis tuberculo elevato prope scutellum armatis, apiceque subtruncatis.

Long. corp. lin.  $7\frac{1}{2}$ ; lat. ad basin elytr. lin.  $3\frac{1}{4}$ .

Habitat in Australia meridionali. D. Angas.

In Mus. Hopeiano Oxoniæ et D. Pascoe.

The antennæ are of moderate length, their underside (except in the basal joint) is clothed with a few long black hairs; the third joint is but little longer than the fourth. The tubercles on which the antennæ are fixed are elevated, much broader than the base of the antennæ, and closely approximating in the middle of the front of the face. The head is small, the face widened towards the mandibles, with two very slender parallel whitish lines extending from the sides of the clypeus to the base of the antennæ. Behind the middle of the prothorax the sides are armed with two strong diverging conical spines, obtuse at the tips, and in the transverse line between them are two elevated tubercles on the disc, and two others much more minute and close together in the middle. The elytra are very glossy and of a fine purple tint, the suture elevated and green; the base of each is armed with a large elevated tubercle close to the scutellum; they are rudely punctured in the basal portion, where they are also sparingly clothed with erect black hairs. They are slightly truncated at the extremity. The body beneath is glossy black, as is also the underside of the femora.

Two specimens of this species were collected by Mr. Angas, recently returned from South Australia. Both of these specimens agree with the female of *Z. pruinosa* in the comparative shortness of the antennæ, and in the want of the tuft of hair at the extremity of the third joint, which is but little longer than the two preceding

joints taken together. The extreme base of each elytron, close to the scutellum, is armed with a conical tubercle, and the extreme apex is slightly truncated.

Other species of *Zygocera* are described by Erichson (Wiegman, Arch. 1842), and Pascoe (*ante*, pp. 541, 542).

#### Genus ABRYNA.

This genus was first indicated as "genus novum?" by Mr. Newman in the *Entomologist*, p. 289.\* In the few characters assigned to the genus, we find the eyes described as "ad antennarum basin fere divisi," whereas they are widely divided apart in a specimen of the type

Sp. 1. *Abryna cænosa*, Newm. † (Pl. XXV. fig. 3),

in the Hopeian collection, the narrow ridge behind the base of the antennæ, forming in fact the edge of the excavation in which the rotula of the antennæ works, being quite destitute of facets; the elytra are also said to be "apice truncata, truncatura concava," which is indeed the case with the type specimen in the British Museum, which is evidently a large male, but in the specimen of *A. cænosa* before me the truncation is even slightly convex. The peculiar character of the tuberculated anterior angles of the prothorax is found in

Sp. 2. *Abryna fausta*, Newm. ‡ (Pl. XXV. fig. 4),

in which the elytra are glossy purplish blue; but here, as described by Mr. Newman, these organs are "apice rotundata," disagreeing

\* "Genus novum? Antennæ valde distantes, corpore vix breviores, articulus 3us Imo longior, cæteri pedetentim breviores, graciliores, ultimus rectus; facies latissime infra oculos dilatata, longitudinaliter carinata, oculi ad antennarum basin fere divisi; prothorax fere cylindraceus, dorso pustulis punctisque nonnullis notatus, lateribus dentibus binis anticis armatus, dens superior obtusus, inferior subacutus; elytra prothorace paullo latiora, parallela, undique puncta, apice truncata, truncatura concava; pedes breves validi, meso- et meta tibiis apice externo dense hirsutis, tarsi dilatatis." Newman, l. c.

† "Fusca, obscure cinereo-varia, præcipue fasciis elytrorum binis latis undatis. Corp. long. .7—1 unc.; lat. .275—.4 unc." Newman, *op. cit.* p. 289.

‡ "Antennæ valde distantes, graciles, dimidio corporis longiores, articulus 1mus nigro-chalybeus, cæteri ferruginei, apicem versus obscuriores; caput nigrum chalybeo-tinctum, facies asperè puncta; oculi ad antennarum basin divisi; prothorax nigro-chalybeus, punctus, dorso lævis, lateribus dentibus 2 minutis anticis armatus; elytra prothorace latiora, lateribus parallela, puncta, nitida, chalybeo pulcherrime gaudentia, apice rotundata; pedes breves, nigri, fulgore metallico passim gaudentes, meso- et meta-tibiæ apice extus dense hirsutæ ferrugineæ. Corp. long. .75 unc.; lat. .25 unc." Newman, *op. cit.* p. 289.

with the generic type, whilst in the splendid species which he described under the name of

Sp. 3. *Abyrna eximia*, Newm., Entom. p. 298.\*

Westw. Cab. Orient. Ent. pl. 29, fig. 5.

(Pl. XXIV. fig. 1, 2, 6; Pl. XXV.  
fig. 1),

the prothorax is destitute of the conical tubercles at its anterior angles, and the elytra are quite rounded at the tips. I have given in Plate XXIV. fig. 6, a figure of one of the elytra, seen obliquely, of the type specimen of this beautiful insect in the collection of the British Museum, in order to show the differences existing between it and several other specimens which I dare not regard as distinct species, but which it will be interesting to describe and illustrate with reference to the question as to the extent of variation to which a species may be subject.

Of these individuals Plate XXIV. fig. 2, represents a splendid insect of this genus in the collection belonging to Mr. Semper of Altona (taken by his brother at Casiguran, near Luzon, in the middle of June), which differs from the British Museum type of *A. eximia* in having shorter and more convex elytra, the pronotum strongly punctured (whereas it is nearly smooth in the British Museum specimen), the antennæ considerably longer (which would indicate the male sex), whereas the mandibles are not so large and flat as in the other individual (which we might regard as indicating a female).

The green colour in Mr. Semper's insect is much more tinged with steel-blue, whereas it is tinged with yellow in the Museum spe-

\* "Viridi-ænea, splendida, fulgore metallico mutante omnino læta, maculisque impressis lanuginosis albis pulcherrime ornata; antennæ basi distantes, dimidio corporis longiores, articulus 1us nigro-chalybeus, cæteri nigricantes, fulgore metallico paullo gaudentes, 3tio 4toque exceptis basi cano-lanuginosi; oculi ad antennarum basin divisi; mandibulæ validæ, armatæ, nigrae: caput punctum, epicranii faciei que carina longitudinalis vix elevata nigra, faciei quoque macula oblonga alba mediana, carinâ longitudinaliter divisa, genarum altera transversa linearis, alteraque pone orem subquadrata; prothorax fere cylindræus, dorso æqualis, lateribus ante medium paullo gibbus, margine postico rectus, glaber, utrinque maculis 4 albis signatus; scutellum læve nigricans: elytra prothorace paullo latiora, basi puncta, maculis 18 ornata, harum utriusque elytri 4 basin versus sitæ, 1ma fere suturalis, subscutellaris, oblonga, 2da rotunda discoidalis, 3tia linearis, oblique lateralis fere humeralis, 4ta parva subrotunda, inter 1mam ac 3am sita; apicem versus utriusque elytri 5, 1ma et 2da arcuatæ lineares circumloca fere formantes, alteras 3 parvas includentes: pedes mediocres paullo obscuriores, tarsi extus apice hirsutis nigri. Long. corp. 8 unc. lat. 3 unc." Newman, op. cit. p. 298.

cimen, in which also the mandibles are black. It will, moreover, be seen that the peculiar shape of the markings does not accord with that of the Museum type, although their general arrangement is nearly similar.

Another splendid variety of *Abryna eximia* is represented in Plate XXIV., fig. 1. It was recently received for the Hopeian Museum from Herr Dohrn, as a native of the Philippine Islands, and is remarkable for its rich coppery purple colour, as well as for the variation in the arrangement of the white markings upon its elytra, which are represented enlarged in the detached figure, 1 *a*, seen obliquely, showing that the narrow wavy line beyond the middle of the elytra is nearly transverse. The markings also of the underside of the meso- and meta-thorax are composed of fulvous pile, whereas in Mr. Semper's variety they are white.

A fourth variety from Manilla is also contained in the Hopeian Museum, and is of a black colour, with a chalybeous and purple tinge most evident upon the elytra, and in which the white marks beyond the middle of those organs almost form a regularly curved arch. The specimen has been taken out of spirits of wine; and probably now exhibits but a small portion of its real brilliancy; it is represented in Plate XXV. fig. 1.

Sp. 4. *Abryna Semperi*, Westw. (Pl. XXIV. fig. 3.)

Niger, subnitidus, albo luteoque varius; elytris purpureo vix tinctis, capite et pronoto punctatissimis; elytris basi rude, apice subtiliter punctatis; prothorace subquadrato, versus angulos anticos subbituberculato; elytris magis regulariter ovatis; antennarum articulis intermediis basi albidis.

Long. corp. lin. 8; lat. med. elytr. lin.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ .

Habitat Angat, med. Insulæ Luzon: med. Maii: D. Semper.

In Mus. D. Semperi, Altonæ.

This species, of which I have only seen a unique individual, although closely agreeing with *A. eximia* in the peculiar markings of its elytra, is distinguished by its considerably more bulky form, and shorter prothorax, head, antennæ and legs. The head is of moderate size, black, rugose, scarcely shining, marked on the middle of the face with an oblong spot of buff pile; there is also a spot of white pile behind the base of each antenna. These organs are of moderate length, the middle joints, especially the fourth, having the basal half clothed above with white hairs. The prothorax is black and rugose, subquadrate in form, slightly constricted across its front, with two small tubercles on each side near its anterior angles, which are marked with a transverse buff-

coloured patch of pile, the lateral extremity of which is connected with a smaller longitudinal patch of the same colour. The elytra are swollen and obovate, not constricted behind the shoulders. They are glossy and of a black colour, but tinged with blue and purple, especially at the sides and towards the apex. Each bears a large lunate humeral and three other white spots, rounded or ovate at the base, and beyond the middle a narrow transverse and slightly waved fulvous fascia, dilated and bent backwards at each end; another oblong hastate spot runs parallel to the suture, and a curved one near the outer apex; these three last-mentioned markings form an irregular oval space, within which is a smaller oval fulvous spot, and the apex is powdered with fulvous scales. The prosternum is clothed with dirty white hairs, and the promeso- and meta-epimera, as well as the sides of the abdominal segments, except the last, are clothed with large patches of fulvous pile. The last abdominal segment has two large lateral patches of dirty white pile. It is naked in the middle, which is marked with a longitudinal impression.

Sp. 5. *Abryna Newmanni*, Westw. (Pl. XXV. fig. 5.)

Elongata, subcylindrica; antennis brevioribus, prothorace infermi; nigra, nitida; elytris æneo vix tinctis, punctatis, apice rotundatis.

Long corp. lin. 10; lat. bas. elytr. lin.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ .

Habitat Manilla. D. Cuming. In Mus. Hopeiano Oxoniæ.

The elongated form of this species, with the prothorax destitute of lateral tubercles, the subcylindrical elytra and the dark colour of the insect, destitute of any spots or other markings, will at once distinguish it from others of the group. The head is of moderate size, the mandibles robust, the face marked with a slightly raised central line, extending to the level of the base of the antennæ; the antennæ moderately short, the third joint rather longer than the first and fourth, the fifth and following short and gradually decreasing to the tips. The prothorax is subquadrate, slightly narrowed across its front margin, and with a fine constriction or impressed line in front of the posterior margin; the disc, except down the centre, is punctured, the punctures near the sides being strongest and occasionally running transversely together. The elytra are subcylindrical, elongated and regularly rounded at the extremities; they are black and glossy, with a slight æneous tinge, especially towards the base, which is much more strongly punctured than any other part of the body; beyond the middle of these organs, towards the outer margin, and also

near the tip on the same margin, are rudiments of two small patches of pale coloured pile. The legs are black and of moderate length, and the underside of the body is black and glossy, the fifth abdominal segment bearing a central longitudinal impression.

Sp. 6. *Abryna notha*, Newman.\* (Pl. XXV, fig. 2.)

With the view of rendering my illustrations of this genus more complete, I have added a figure of this species, from the type in the British Museum collection.

It is a subcylindrical form, the elytra being about twice as long again as they are broad. The antennæ are black, with the third and fourth joints red brown; the prothorax black, with a greenish tinge, and armed with two tubercles on each side near the fore angles; the elytra are purplish blue and glossy, and the middle and posterior tibiæ clothed with aureous pubescence.

#### Genus ACRONIA,† Westw.

Genus novum *Niphonæ*, *Stheniadi* et præsertim *Eudesmo* affine, differt imprimis antennarum brevitate, prothorace inermi, corporeque metallico.

Corpus subcylindricum, pedibus subbrevioribus. Caput prothoraci latitudine fere æquale; facie quadrata, fere plana. Antennæ ad basin longe distantes, lateribus capitis excavatione intra-oculari infixæ, vix prothorace longiores; articulo 1mo

\* "Antennæ lævæ, distantes, facies lata, punctis magnis aspera, oculi ad antennarum basin divisi, prothorax punctus, punctis magnis conspicuis, lateribus tubere antico armatus; elytra lateribus convexa, apice rotundata, puncta, punctis basin versus magnis, apicem versus minutis, meso- et meta-tibiæ extus apice dense hirsutæ aureæ; nigra, fulgore chalybeo obsolete tincta, meso- et meta-pleura albida, segmentorum abdominis 1mum semialbidum. Corp. long. .65 unc.; lat. .225 unc." Newman, op. cit. p. 290.

Mr. Newman has added another species of *Abryna*, differing somewhat in form from any of the preceding species, under the name of (*Abryna*) *comosa*, Newman, Entomologist, p. 323.

"Antennæ corpore breviores, subfuscæ, graciles, basi distantes; oculi ad antennarum basin divisi, facies dense comosa, obscure ochracea, epicranium ochraceo fuscoque varium; prothorax capite latior, lateribus fere rectus, dentibus 2 anticis armatus, quarum antica minuta margine ipso sita, fusco-cinereus, margine postico rectus; elytra prothorace latiora basi subpustulosa, apice rotundata, cinerea, apicem versus strigis nonnullis obliquis fuscis ornata; pedes mediocres; propedes cæteris longiores, fortiores; femoribus tumidis, meso-tibiis vix emarginatis. Corp. long. .45 unc.; lat. .2 unc."

\* Ἀργωρία, partium extremarum (i. e., antennarum) amputatio.

brevi clavato, 2do minuto, 3tio longo apice clavato, 4to fere 3tii dimidii longitudine, reliquis 7 brevissimis. Prothorax inermis, convexus, lævis; lateribus prope angulos anticos linea impressa transversa constrictus, constrictione altera postica, angulis posticis lateralibus prothoracis retro productis, emarginaturæ humerali elytrorum insidentibus. Elytra subcylindrica basi subgibbosa, disco pone medium convexo, apicibus sub lente paullo truncatis. Pedes breves. Coxæ anticæ globosæ; tibiæ 4 posticæ extus pone medium setosæ, et singulariter oblique striolatæ.

Sp. 1. *Acronia perelegans*, Westw. (Pl. XXIV. fig. 4.)

Nigra, nitidissima; capite et prothorace cyaneo-tinctis, elytris aureo-viridescentibus fulvo albidoque variegatis, antennis nigris, albo-biannulatis; corpore infra cyaneo-nigro fulvotato.

Long. corp. lin. 9; lat. elytr. ad basin, lin. 3.

Habitat Casiguran, prope Luzon: med. Junii: D. Semper.

In Mus. Semperi, Altonæ.

The head is black, slightly tinged with purple, almost impunctate, with a small longitudinal impressed line in the middle of the crown; the face bears two oval spots between the antennæ, two other similar spots behind the lower part of the eyes, and an interrupted fulvous line across the lower part of the face; the lip and mandibles are black, the antennæ are velvety and black (except the polished basal joint), the third and fourth joints being marked with a large patch of white pile; the prothorax is black, with a purple gloss, smooth and almost impunctate, with a small round spot near each anterior angle, and a larger transverse one near the hind angles, which latter are produced into a small lobe extending backwards, and received into an emargination near the shoulders of the elytra. The elytra are golden-green, under a lens very delicately chagreened and punctate; near the shoulders they are elevated, and clothed with black velvet-like pile; there is also another transverse patch of the same clothing beyond the middle, the disc beneath the pile being of a bluer tint; at the base the elytra are marked with six fulvous spots, the four middle ones being pointed behind; beyond these is an interrupted fascia of small paler fulvous spots, followed by a slender whitish line running parallel with the suture, and with its extremity incurved towards the disc of each elytron, and almost continuous with a transverse fulvous band extending inwards from the lateral margin; beyond these is a large fulvous y-like mark, the lower

end of which is recurved. The underside of the body is black, varied with purple, brassy and golden tints, the sides of the pro-meso- and meta-sterna and abdominal segments clothed with large fulvous patches; the prosternal point is also fulvous, except at its deflexed obtuse extremity. The legs are black, with a purple gloss; the four posterior tibiæ with a coat of short black hairs on the outer edge beyond the middle, the surface of this part of these limbs being marked with a remarkable series of fine oblique striæ.

I have only seen a single specimen of this very beautiful and singular Longicorn in the rich collection of Philippine insects collected by Mr. Semper, and now in the possession of his brother, G. Semper, Esq., of Altona, to whom my thanks are especially due for entrusting me with the loan of this and several other equally interesting unique insects.

#### Genus LAMIA.

*Lamia ocellifera*, Westw. (Pl. XXIV. fig. 5.)

Nigra, subnitida, subglabra; elytris punctatis, prothorace et elytris maculis rotundatis (interdum strias undulatas formantibus) albis, medio fulvis; antennis corporis longitudine nigris, albo-annulatis, prothorace inermi.

Long. corp. lin. 8; lat. elytr. ad basin lin. 3.

Habitat ad ripas flum. Ilagon, ins. Luzon: mense Julio:  
D. Semper.

In Mus. Semperi, Altonæ.

Subdepressed; moderately shining, head and thorax almost impunctate, the elytra strongly punctured at the base. The head is black, with two fulvous spots on the face, and two larger ones behind the antennæ; the antennæ are inserted far apart at the lateral anterior angles of the head, the face is quadrate, the lip and mandibles black; the antennæ are about the length of the body, with the intermediate joints clothed with white hairs at the base; the prothorax is transverse, convex, the sides destitute of spines, the anterior margin slightly narrowed, and the posterior margin finely constricted; on each side is an irregular circle of white pile, and in the middle, near the hind margin, are two oval white spots. The elytra are much wider than the prothorax at their base, the shoulders being produced into a rounded prominent angle, from which the elytra gradually become narrowed to the tips; they are marked with a number of small, generally round, white spots, the middle of which is generally fulvous; those

near the middle of the elytra coalesce and form a waved fascia; two others, on the disc beyond the middle, also unite so as to form an oblique bipartite patch; some of these spots extend across the inflexed lateral margin of the elytra. The under surface of the body is black and glossy; the sides of the pro- meso- and meta-sterna and of the abdominal segments marked with fulvous spots. The legs are short, strong and black; the lobes of the third joint and the base of the claw joint of the tarsi are clothed with white hairs; there is also an irregular white patch on the outside of each femur.

I should have wished to refer this insect to one of the host of subgenera found in the subfamily of which *Lamia* is the type, but the want of a satisfactory plan of distribution of the Longicorn *Coleoptera* renders such an attempt almost impossible. The work of a master-mind like that of Lacordaire can alone reduce these subgenerical sections to their true rank and position. I have made the attempt in vain with the work of Mr. Thomson, but have been thwarted by the illogical nature of even his primary sections. These, in the first tribe, *Lamiitæ*, are thus arranged:—\*

- I. Acetabula antica integra.
  - A. Acetabula antica rotundata (*Acanthoderitæ*).
  - AA. Acetabula antica vel rotundata, vel extus angulata (*Dorcadionitæ*).
  - AAA. Acetabula antica extus angulata (*Lamiitæ veræ*).
  - Ia. Acetabula antica subintegra (*Monochamitæ*).
  - Iaa. Acetabula antica integra (*Gnomitæ*).
- II. Acetabula antica valde hientia (*Methiitæ*).

I must confess that such a style of tabulation is beyond my comprehension.

\* Essai d'une Classif. de la Famille des Cerambycides, pp. 2, 3, 4.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATES.

## PLATE XXIV.

- Fig. 1. *Abryna eximia*, var. *cuprea*; Mus. Oxon.; 1 *a*, elytron seen obliquely.  
 2. ————, var. *viridis*; Coll. Semper; 2 *a*, elytron, ditto.  
 3. ———— *Semperi*, Westw.; 3 *a*, tubercles at side of prothorax.  
 4. *Acronia perelegans*, Westw.; 4 *a*, head in front; 4 *b*, eye and base of antenna; 4 *c*, ditto, sideways; 4 *d*, antenna; 4 *e*, sterna, side; 4 *f*, ditto, beneath.  
 5. *Lamia ocellifera*, Westw.; 5 *a*, head in front; 5 *b*, pro- and meso-sterna; 5 *c*, ditto, sideways.  
 6. *Abryna eximia*, elytron seen obliquely, Brit. Mus., type specimen.

## PLATE XXV.

- Fig. 1. *Abryna eximia*, var. *purpureo-nigricans*; Mus. Oxon.; 1 *b*, elytron seen obliquely.  
 2. ———— *notha*, Newm.  
 3. ———— *cænosa*, Newm.; 3 *a*, side of prothorax; 3 *b*, sterna from beneath.  
 4. ———— *fausta*, Newm.  
 5. ———— *Newmanni*, Westw.  
 6. *Zygocera pruinosa*, male; 6 *a*, head in front; 6 *b*, sideways, ♀.  
 7. ———— *metallica*, Westw.